

POLICE HEAD OFF PARIS RIOT.

CLEMENTEAU PROHIBITS LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Perfect Lepine Treats Agitators to a Demonstration of Iron Hand Methods—Troops Occupy Streets—All Crowds Dispersed—Labor Exchange Closed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Jan. 20.—To-day was to have been a day of great things in the way of a demonstration by organized labor to show how it could intimidate the people of France into obeying the dictates of the labor leaders without reference to the law of the land. It developed into a day of a great fizzle.

Preparations had been made for a demonstration equalling the one intended last May. The Government, or more properly speaking Prefect of Police Lepine, made similar arrangements for suppressing any demonstration, with the result that there was no more disturbance of the public peace than there was in May, but there was a remarkable demonstration of the Government's iron hand.

Months ago the Laborites announced the demonstration for to-day. The plan included the assembling in the Place de la Republique of enormous numbers of working people and a parade on the grand boulevards, with incidental demonstrations of the kind popular among Paris unionists, involving the sacking of stores of employers whose conduct does not suit the labor syndicates. The declared object of the demonstration was to secure a strict observance of the law of hemodynamic response.

The unionist workers demand that every shop be closed on Sunday immediately, although the law itself permits a month's delay for the suitable regulation of the affairs of the merchants and their patrons. Sporadic demonstrations by certain workers have been made from time to time, but thousands of representatives of various trades were to have united to-day in masses to show the power of the labor syndicates, with the little daughters of the Fougere strikers leading the procession to discourage the police from interfering unless by the odious act of using force against the children.

Similar demonstrations were to occur simultaneously in other cities. Paris was on the qui vive to know what the day had in store and how the Socialists, who head the workers' project, would fare.

The Government's attitude was learned last evening, when Prime Minister Clemenceau refused to permit the demonstration. He put his refusal on the ground that he had no official knowledge of the desire to demonstrate until the unionists had made it impossible to grant permission by looting that very evening two places where the proprietors' acts had not suited them. Furthermore, M. Clemenceau declared that the demonstration as planned would interfere with the weekly session of the Council of Ministers, which was to be held in the Chamber of Deputies, and that the Government would be obliged to promenade the boulevards in peace, and whose rights equalled those of the unionists.

Nevertheless, the professional organizers went ahead with their preparations, telling their followers that the Government could not balk them. This produced an exposition of ability and decisiveness of action on the part of the Government which gave the unionists a new idea of popular rights and at the same time preserved Paris from disorders.

The Place de la Republique was encumbered on Saturday with barricades, earth mounds and all the impediments of roadway repairs. At night all these were cleared away, and this afternoon infantry filled the square, dragons lined the sidewalks and the Republican Guards on horseback occupied the corners and barred the converging streets.

Bicycle police brought information from other centres of the city to the temporary headquarters of the police and military, all under M. Lepine, established near the Place de la Republique. The Labor Exchange, where the labor councils meet, was ordered closed at noon after the morning meeting. Committees and delegations from the various trades, marching under syndical banners, when approaching the Labor Exchange, were turned back and told to disperse. The police guarding the subway stations in the vicinity escorted passengers outside the zone of the expected demonstration, permitting nobody to linger and arresting any loiterers.

Some professional agitators told the assembling delegations that it was useless to continue the attempt. Others urged their followers to retire to other sections of the city and reassemble later at various points on the grand boulevards and there effect a demonstration, but in every section of the city where assemblages were likely or possible policemen were grouped in tens or fifties, with reserves near, and bicycle policemen playing everywhere.

Paris from the laborite point of view bore the aspect of Ireland in the ancient story where every man was ready to rise and overthrow the king, but he could not because the police would not let him. The boulevards were thronged with people anxious to see what would happen, but the only disorders, and these of minor importance, occurred in the neighborhood of the original place of assemblage. There some cafés were obliged to close for self-protection. About 150 arrests were made altogether.

The little man, Lepine, who usually manages to get the centre of the stage one way or another, because he circulates everywhere, found himself in the centre of a crowd of manifestos who refused to obey his requests to disperse and raised a furore against him by demanding freedom to make the demonstration. He was rescued by a squad of police.

He escaped more fortunately than he did some months ago in a demonstration in the Place de la Concorde, where, while a mob was besieging him, he was arrested by one of his own police for causing a crowd to become disorderly. An inspector corrected that error before M. Lepine declared his identity.

Five days it was others who were arrested and taken to a temporary court established near by. Nothing was left undone to preserve absolute command of the situation by one hand, the hand of M. Clemenceau operating through the head and hand of M. Lepine. The control was as absolute as a monarch's.

The evening papers couple the incident with the Church crisis, one pro-Church paper saying that these Socialists who wanted to take possession of the streets are the very people who wished the Government to stop Catholic processions. They now feel the hand of an arbitrary Government themselves.

The Conservative newspapers say the Government could do nothing less because the French yet fail to understand liberty. On every hand it is said that if the workmen demonstrated as in England or America

it would not be necessary to forbid them, but whereas thousands lately paraded in London peacefully to influence public opinion in a proper way, here in Paris it only needs a permit for 200 to demonstrate when they sack stores, destroy property and prevent peaceable public enjoyment of the streets.

On Saturday, as a prelude to to-day's intended demonstration, unionists smashed a baker's office and a printers' employment agency. On the same day 800 strikers at Fougere attacked a woman and spat upon her because she wished to work. Referring to these incidents the *Liberte* says: "No, we have not in France the manners of a free people, but all this is part of our education in liberty."

The workmen's leaders threaten to placard the country with an appeal against M. Clemenceau's refusal to allow them to freely demonstrate.

THE NEW SHIPPING BILL.

Chairman Grosvenor Says It's an Ocean Mail and Not a Subsidy Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the report which Chairman Grosvenor of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has filed on the Litterer shipping bill he declares that the measure is not a general ship subsidy bill. It does not give a dollar of subsidy or bounty of mail subvention, he asserts, to any company for operating a fast passenger service to Europe.

"It is," the report says, "an ocean mail bill, pure and simple, with incidental provision for a naval reserve, approved by the Navy Department and Admiral Dewey. Enrollment in this naval reserve is voluntary with each officer and man of the merchant service, while it is optional with each ship to carry or not to carry these naval reserve men, so that all fear of conscription as suggested by the sailors' unions is removed."

Continuing, the report points out that the steamships to perform this postal service must be built in the United States on plans approved by the Navy Department with a view to use as auxiliary cruisers or transports, and must be held at the disposal of the Government in time of war. They must carry crews of a certain increasing proportion of whom, one-half in five years, are American citizens, and a certain number of American boys as cadets. After fitting the lines which will be established under the bill and the payment to each, the report continues:

"This bill is emphatically not a measure for the benefit of existing lines or already prosperous companies. Every one of the ships required for the North American service in either Atlantic or Pacific will have to be designed and built, for not one American steamship of any kind now runs in that North American commerce. On the trans-Pacific routes there are now at least perhaps one-half as many American steamships as there would be needed to undertake these contracts. Responsible ship owners have stated that unless this bill or an equivalent is passed, they will abandon the business of composing this skeleton of a Pacific fleet will have to be laid up or abandoned to foreign nations which can and do sustain their merchant marine."

"Both the War Department and the Navy Department in formal statements have declared that the United States would be helpless in a serious war because of a lack of merchant steamships so indispensable as transports, supply ships and auxiliary cruisers. This bill would provide steamers of a high class, designed and built for this special service. If the bill is not enacted we shall inevitably lose most of the few ships of this kind which we now have."

MINISTERS ON BRIDGE CRUSH.

A Man Who Is Less of a Gentleman Than He Was Two Years Ago.

In order to stimulate public sentiment against the prevailing conditions at the Manhattan terminal during the rush hour several Brooklyn clergymen talked on the subject to their congregations last evening. The Rev. Dr. L. Ward Brigham in All Souls' Universalist Church, in Flatbush said:

"No other people would tolerate such a thing as this bridge crush. It is a menace to health and morals. It demands immediate and earnest cooperation of all good citizens to abate the nuisance. The condition of the bridge is appalling," said the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde in St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sheepshead Bay. "The bridge is a menace to the city and to the country. It is a disgraceful condition of the bridge is appalling," said the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde in St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sheepshead Bay. "The bridge is a menace to the city and to the country. It is a disgraceful condition of the bridge is appalling," said the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde in St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sheepshead Bay.

WOULDN'T MARRY 'EM.

The Rev. Henry Marsh Warren Declined to Officiate at 1 A. M.

At midnight Saturday three women and a man came in a cab to the Tenderloin police station. The man and one of the women went in and told the sergeant at the desk that they wanted to be married. They were, they said, Magie M. Gillespie and Marshall Ward, curb broker. The other two, one of whom carried a laundry bag, were there as witnesses, the police were informed.

The sergeant announced that marrying was out of his line. Some reporters thought they could help, though. Miss Gillespie told them that she used to be the wife of Dr. J. McDaniel, described as a "big burg" steel man, but had obtained a divorce. She and Ward met on New Year's night at Martin's, where Mrs. Halsey Corwin took the couple to the hotel.

The couple, with two reporters, drove up to the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren's house at 48 West Ninety-fourth street. It was 1 o'clock in the morning when they arrived and Mr. Warren would not officiate.

The Weather.

The extensive storm which covered the central States, causing rain or snow in the north and cold in the south, moved northeastward yesterday, followed by unusually high and unseasonable temperatures in the Atlantic States and high south to southwest winds.

The high of high pressure was following the storm out of the Northwest and causing a general drop in temperature of 10 to 20 degrees west of the Mississippi river and north of Colorado. The cold wave with high northwest winds, fair and colder to-day, followed by the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair and colder to-day; cold wave to-morrow, fair and colder to-day; cold wave, with high winds, fair to-morrow.

For western New York, snowstorms and colder to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; high west wind to-day.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and colder to-day; cold wave with high northwest winds; fair to-morrow.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair and colder to-day; cold wave to-morrow, fair and colder to-day; cold wave, with high winds, fair to-morrow.
For western New York, snowstorms and colder to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; high west wind to-day.

Our London office is at your disposal as a client of this company.

The Trust Company of America
135 Broadway, New York
36 Wall St., New York
25 Greenwich St., New York
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$12,700,000.

WOODRUFF MAY TOUR WEST

INSTEAD OF SPENDING HIS THREE MONTHS IN EUROPE.

Gentlemen With Hopes for 1908 Anxious to Know Who Is Coming Out on Top in New York—Brackening of Taft and Hughes and Fairbanks and Hughes.

Chairman Woodruff of the Republican State committee said yesterday that he hadn't yet quite made up his mind to go to Europe on February 1 for a three months play spell but was inclined to think that he would start on that day for a three months tour through the Southern and Western States. Mr. Woodruff added that if he went South and West it would be for business reasons entirely.

Other Republicans thought they scented national politics for 1908 in any such visit just at this time, when the friends of Taft, Fairbanks, Cannon and Shaw are suborning delegates to the Republican national convention one year from next June.

Harry New, Republican national chairman, has been in town at the Breslin talking with New York State Republicans, and Vice-President Fairbanks on a recent visit to this city has questioned Republicans and others as to the real situation in the State, who's on top in the organization, who's likely to be on top next year when the national delegates are selected, and so forth.

Two diametrically different stories came last night from the bunch of New York State Republican Congressmen who were in town for the week end. One was that President Roosevelt's friends are encouraging the greatest number of Presidential booms possible in the convention next year in the hope of precipitating a deadlock which only the President's renomination could break. The other story was that the President's attention was called the other day to the organization of Roosevelt third term leagues in many of the States and that he was asked about them.

"I don't know anything about this league," the President said to one of his callers, "but I do know that they can league and league until the cows come home and it won't alter my determination of election night, 1904."

The New York State Republican Congressmen said it was curious how the important Republicans of Washington were watching Gov. Hughes of New York. "It is like this," said one of the congressmen last night at the Hotel Manhattan. "Taft's friends, Fairbanks's friends, Shaw's friends, Foraker's friends, Uncle Joe's friends, all say that New York State is of course entitled to the Vice-Presidential nomination, and then they ask: How would Taft and Hughes sound, or Fairbanks and Hughes, or Shaw and Hughes, or Cannon and Hughes, or Foraker and Hughes? and so it goes all day long and half the night. Some of the Washington Republicans who talk this way are watching every move made by Hughes. Most of them think he will be a success, while others are on the lookout for flukes."

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was accepted by Republicans that Winslow M. Mead is to be retired as Deputy State Superintendent of Public Works and that George W. Aldridge is to be retired as Railroad Commissioner. Then Gov. Hughes's plan to abolish the Railroad Commission and the Commission for Gas and Electricity is adopted by the Legislature. In place of the two commissions of eight members there is to be one Public Service Commission of seven members, and it was stated on credible authority that the new Public Service Commission will begin its work on September 1. Col. George W. Dunn of the Railroad Commission, it was again announced, is to resign within a week or two.

"What sort of men is Gov. Hughes to appoint to the Public Service Commission?" was asked of one of the Governor's friends. "The very best in the State," was the reply.

Republicans who said they knew what they were talking about declared that there is to be a new order of things in many other respects; that John A. Merritt, once so powerful in the Niagara Falls district, is to be sent to a back seat for good and ill; that Senator Stanislaus P. Franchot is serving his last as well as his first term in the Senate, and that the cry for new blood in the party organization is to be heeded. As a matter of fact there was a feeling all around yesterday that for the next year and more a myriad creakings will be heard in the dilapidated Republican State machine.

PATENT MEDICINES, NEW STYLE

Some of the Old Times Hardly Recognizable Under the New Law.

If you slip around to the apothecary's one of these damp evenings and find him all out of your favorite bitters or if when you pull the wrapper off you find the stuff an oily green instead of the remembered vermillion don't blame the druggist. The chances are he and his wares are in the same fix. It's the new pure drug law. The Federal food and drugs act went into commission on New Year's Day. Its stipulation that manufacturers whose remedies contain narcotics or alkaloids must say so on the labels has made no end of trouble in the drug business. The real lambs are getting along pretty well, but the old gypsies are having a time of it. Bottles, labels and contents have all been changed.

Practically everything in the drug line is now labelled: "Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906." It also bears the serial number allotted by the Government. Most of the local wholesalers will not accept goods otherwise, and the result has been a notable scarcity of such products as have not yet conformed to the requirements of the new law. Most of the well known proprietary articles got in line early. One of the local druggists has secured guaranty No. 1 for one of his preparations. A wholesaler has sent this letter to his patrons:

For the temporary omission of any ordinary proprietary articles we crave your indulgence.

This is owing to the confusion which has overtaken the business by reason of the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act, June 30, 1906.

While some proprietors have had their goods ready with new labels others have delayed the matter to such an extent that prompt delivery of all goods ordered is impossible. While it is true that the law applies only to interstate commerce, yet the New York Board of Health by its recent action has made the same conditions apply to business in New York city.

SAYS BAILEY GOT A MILLION.

TEXAS SENATOR CHARGED WITH TAKING BIG TRUST FEES.

Representative Cooke Says One Deal Brought In \$225,000 Cash and \$1,000,000 Stock—Railroad Fee of \$118,000 and Oil Fee of \$100,000.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 20.—Speaker Love yesterday appointed the special committee of the House to investigate whatever charges may be filed against Senator Bailey. It consists of Messrs. O'Neil, Patton, Cobbs, Jenkins, Wolfe, McGregor and Robertson of Travis. They will begin work to-morrow. The Senate investigating committee will also begin its session to-morrow.

Representative W. A. Cooke of San Antonio late last night mailed charges against Mr. Bailey to the Senate committee. In addition to the charges bearing on Mr. Bailey's alleged transaction with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and H. Clay Pierson, Mr. Cooke voices some new suspicions. He charges:

"That J. W. Bailey while a member of the United States Congress became financially interested in a certain mule contract with the United States Government, in violation of the law and in contravention of his Congressional duties, said contract having been procured for one Steger, or Steger & Labatt of Texas, by Bailey."

"That some time after the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to the State of Texas and the fraudulent dismissal of the litigation then pending against said company and its officers at Waco, Tex., after the said J. W. Bailey had used his personal, political and official influence to assist the said company, he received from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey or the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri the additional sum of \$100,000 as compensation for the extension of his influence, said sum notwithstanding Bailey under oath in the month of January, 1901, and many times thereafter, denied that he ever received any money from the Standard Oil Company or the Waters-Pierce Oil Company."

"That during the early part of the year 1903 Bailey was employed by Banker Bane of New York city, the latter being an officer of the Seaboard National Bank, a Standard Oil Company ally, to prepare a charter for the Security Oil Company of Texas, which company Bailey well knew, or by the exercise of ordinary official discretion might have known, was to become a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company, and for which service Bailey was paid an unreasonable fee of \$5,000; that such fee was intended as compensation to said Bailey for political services then rendered or about to be rendered to the Standard Oil Company and allied corporations and trust interests."

"That about the same time Bailey supported the Aldrich currency measure against every Democratic Senator; that the author of said bill was the father-in-law of the son of John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, and that Bailey's attitude upon his bill was properly influenced by his connection with and obligations to the Standard Oil Company and allied corporations and trust interests."

"That Bailey has become a frequent visitor of 26 Broadway, that notorious rendezvous of Standard subsidiary companies, and has frequently been seen in and about said offices and has attended meetings of officers of said company or companies."

"That during his term of office as United States Senator Bailey has had large financial transactions with and for the Kirby Lumber company of Texas and John H. Kirby personally, wherein and whereby on account of his close connection with the Standard Company and other large financial and trust interests Bailey was able to dispose of certain securities belonging to the Kirby Lumber Company or John H. Kirby and for which he received a fee of \$25,000 and an alleged interest in the same amounting to \$1,000,000."

"That during the year 1905 said J. W. Bailey collected at one time a fee of \$118,000 through the Red River National Bank of Gainesville, Tex., as a profit on some railroad transfer."

"That during the year 1906 Bailey had large financial transactions, including a note for \$25,000 with John W. Gates, once of Texas, afterward of Chicago and now of New York, involving, it is alleged, a bribe of \$10,000. Bailey's additional connection with large trust interests, perhaps the wire and steel trust."

"That during his official career in Congress Bailey became financially interested in certain enterprises with John W. Gates, formerly of Fort Arthur, Tex., and received financial benefit in consideration of his official support of certain national legislation affecting the Port of Arthur, Tex., in connection with shipping interests."

"That during his official career in Congress Bailey either accepted a fee or a loan or a gift of funds raised by Federal employees in the Indian Territory in consideration of the passage of the Federal court fee bill through Congress, affecting said employees and officials of the Indian Territory."

BIG CROWD AT YALE JUNIOR PROM

Girl in Brown and Yellow Leads Procession Through Cheering Throng.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—The largest crowd of undergraduates that ever assembled to a Yale junior prom girls covered the Yale fields and lined the walks. Most of the Yale men out chapel to be on hand when the first bunch of girls should come out of Battle Chapel.

There were more than 1,000 seniors, sophomores and freshmen in line when the first bunch of prom girls appeared. At the chapel door there was a half as the girls looked down the line and hesitated to run the gauntlet.

Then one girl in brown velvet and yellow roses made a dash down the line. Her escort followed and close behind came another girl in Yale blue. In an instant every girl in the chapel wanted to do the trick. Couple after couple filed out and hurried past the ladies who lined the walks. The girls appeared by the compliments and the joshing, waded through mud and water up to their ankles at points where the gauntlet lines forced the couples to jump. The girls made flying leaps over these spots, causing no end of fun for their tormentors.

When the last girl had emerged from the door, the crowd was a solid mass of girls. The crowd scattered to follow the girls. The last to leave the fence were two Chinese students who had watched the performance with great amusement.

Despite the threatening weather the girls were attired in white and blue, making the showiest display ever seen on the Yale campus on raw January day.

New Vice-President for Armour Grain Co.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—E. M. Higgins is to retire from the vice-presidency of the Armour Grain Company February 1 and will be succeeded by E. A. James. Mr. Higgins has been a member of the board since 1900, of which more than \$500,000 has been made on the Board of Trade within a year. He is to retire from business and spend a long time abroad with his family. Edward A. James, the new vice-president, has been with the Armour house twenty-seven years, starting as a boy.

In the selection of woods, and particularly those that go into office furniture, the layman is seldom expert.

My judgment in regard to woods assures quality materials properly used, and my reputation guarantees fair dealing.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
Office Furniture,
275 Canal St., 1 Doit East B'way.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

ICEBOAT BRINGS MISS TERRY

PHILADELPHIA SHUCKED ACRYSTAL CRUST TWO DAYS OUT.

Before That the Passengers Had Bumped All the Winter Bumps of the Western Ocean—Miss Terry in a State of De-equilibrium Naves a Cup of Coffee.

The American Line steamship Philadelphia got in to her pier yesterday morning from Southampton and Cherbourg after what Capt. A. R. Mills said was the worst combination of adverse weather that he had struck in fourteen years. The boat yesterday did not show a trace of the coming of snow and ice that a three-day storm had plastered on it before Friday morning. Two days of calm and thaw took all the weatherbeaten appearance away, but the passengers had an experience that they said they were unlikely to forget.

The bad weather broke up high hopes of a run that would have been close to record breaking for the old Philadelphia. The calm seas helped the ship along so from a week ago Saturday morning that with the runs of Sunday and Monday she was seventy miles ahead of her previous best. On Tuesday morning a furious wind and sea began to throw the waves high over her bow. Then the weather turned cold and the water froze to decks and rigging. A heavy snowstorm on Wednesday, with the tremendous seas, cut down the day's run to an insignificant number of miles, and the passengers began to get an idea that they would be lucky if they got in at all.

Hardly a soul slept that night, so much did the ship roll. The sea was tremendously rough all the time and every third minute a lurch upset the passengers. On Thursday the storm was still doing business and at 11:30 o'clock that morning a wave came along that was the biggest yet. The steamer gave a great roll and then as big a sea on the other side. A woman passenger was shot across the saloon and struck her head against the cabin wall. She was not hurt. The same twist snapped out of Purser Hinesley's desk every drawer and spread the contents in the passageway outside the open door of his cabin.

The nasty weather kept it up without losing force until Thursday at midnight and the ship got a terrible pounding. A deep sea set in after midnight and Friday morning the ocean was as flat as a pancake and a brilliant sun was shining. The passengers got out their kodaks and hurried to get pictures of the snowscape. Good weather all Friday and most of Saturday and a warm temperature cut off all the ice decorations and the general cry was, "If we try to tell 'em home that the boat was covered with ice they'll say it's a sea tale." Just to wind up with, the Philadelphia was caught outside the Hook on a long way out—by the fog and had to creep up until a pilot came aboard.

Miss Ellen Terry, the English actress, who had her company aboard, was the first person to welcome the pilot. Rushing up to him as he swung over just after 11 o'clock Saturday night, she said:

"Are you a pilot?"

"Yes," answered the dapper navigator, who hadn't the slightest idea who the lady was.

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you," cried Miss Terry, shaking his hand and then running for her cabin.

The Philadelphia crawled along, the hoister going merrily, and finally came to anchor inside the Hook to wait for the morning. When the dawn came yesterday the passengers found that the Campania was anchored about 200 yards away, and they were glad she hadn't hit her.

That ended what Capt. Mills called the fanciest collection of weather that he had struck in fourteen years.

Miss Terry brought with her eighteen members of her company, Alfred Courtenay, her manager and L. S. Terry, the stage manager. The players have a tour that will open with three weeks in the Empire Theatre in this city, starting January 28, and will end in New Haven on May 4.

Some one showed Miss Terry a newspaper clipping which quoted her as saying with regard to her tour here, "We shall not leave the shores of the States. Our tour will not take us further south than Washington."

"Oh, no, I never said that to any one," said Miss Terry. "That is absolutely untrue."

Miss Terry was one of the liveliest passengers on board the Philadelphia. She was everywhere and walked miles when the weather permitted. Coming up from the dining saloon one afternoon after lunch she was carrying in one hand a green leather bag that she never lost hold of and in the other a cup of coffee. Just near the top of the stairs she stumbled and fell forward on her elbows. Rudge Harding, one of the company, ran to help her up, but she did not want aid. Finally she got to the top of the steps, crossed the lobby, "Thank God, the coffee is safe," Miss Terry said, "she called 'charwoman' of the ship's concert on Saturday night."

Miss Terry's daughter, Miss Edith Craig, who was appointed by Charles Frohman to be supervisor of stage management of the tour, accompanied the players. The company will rehearse for a week and will open with G. Bernard Shaw's play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," in which Miss Terry has the only woman part, which is a fortnight of that the company will play "The Good Hope," translated from the Dutch of Heijermans by Christopher St. John, who is otherwise known as Marshall St. John, a member of the company. The play deals with the abuses in the Dutch navy and with a practice of some Dutch merchants of sending out unseaworthy boats to let them sink and collect the insurance.

"The strictures on the navy in the play," said Miss Terry, "apply only to the Dutch navy. We do not want any one to think that the American or British navy is being criticised. The play is two years old. It was a great run in London. In it Miss Terry takes the part of a fisherman's widow, entirely different from anything that she has attempted before."

Together with "The Good Hope," which is a short play, will be produced "Nance Oldfield," one of Miss Terry's familiar plays. The trip was not undertaken as a farewell, Miss Terry said yesterday that she would be glad to come to America as long as the Americans cared to have her. She is still young.

The Sale of Suits & Overcoats for Men Special at \$16.00

Formerly \$20, \$22, \$23 and \$25

You must know the high character of the garments—the expressive tailoring and the distinctive design—before you can understand how much the liberal price reductions mean.

Suits—Single breasted sack models, conservative and radical, fashioned of worsteds in stripes, plaids and mixtures, together with unfinished worsteds and tibets in blue and black.

Coats—Paddock, form-defining and loose box models, fashioned of kerseys, meltons and rough surface fabrics in black, oxford gray and gray stripes, plaids and mixtures.

Herald Saks & Company
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Triple Daily Service to California

The Overland Limited to San Francisco leaving Chicago at 8.02 p. m. daily and the Los Angeles Limited to Los Angeles leaving at 10.05 p. m. daily are electric-lighted throughout, and less than three days en route.

The China & Japan Fast Mail leaves Chicago daily at 11.00 p. m.—has Standard Pullman Sleepers Chicago to San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles, free reclining chair cars, and dining cars for all meals, over the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

H. C. Cheyney, General Agent,
C. & N.-W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK
BROADWAY & LIPSENARD ST. BROADWAY & 72d ST.

Sells letters of credit drawn by any responsible banking house; Foreign Exchange deal in and foreign money on hand.

JEWS MAY RETURN TO RUSSIA

IF PERSECUTION STOPS, SAYS INVESTIGATOR HARKAVY.

Agent of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society Finds Much That's Encouraging—Birth Rate of Russian Jews Makes Up for the Loss by Those Coming Here.

Alexander Harkavy of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, who has been two months in Europe investigating the treatment of Jewish immigrants aboard ship and ashore, partly with a view of ascertaining their fitness to become American citizens, returned yesterday on the Campania with impressions that, he says, are in the main satisfactory and encouraging. He is convinced that the emigration of Jews from Russia to America will keep up so long as the persecution of the Jew continues in Russia. But the great influx will have but little effect on the Russian Jewish population, the loss by immigration being compensated for by a very large birth rate.

"When the persecution ceases," Mr. Harkavy said, "Russian emigration will not only dwindle, but many Russian Jews who are here will return to their native country, where they have left relatives, friends and memories that will draw them back. Left alone to pursue his business in Russia, the Jew gets along as well as any one else. The vast majority of those who are coming to America now are under 35 years of age and are of good physique and above the normal intelligence. Only the rugged and adventurous seem to be emigrating, whereas several years ago we were getting the middle-aged and old."

"I found that the Russian Jew emigrant was not only not assisted but not even encouraged to leave Russia by the Jewish benevolent societies abroad. In all cases I looked into I found that the emigrant had paid his own passage. But the societies do help out in some cases where the emigrant has little besides his passage ticket. The emigrant is on his way to the ship when the representatives of the societies first see him. His is a